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Stettin, November 29.

GENERAL Manteufel, our Commander in Chief, on hearing that the Enemy, perſiſting in their unjuſt Proceedings, intended to ruin the Port of Schwienemunde, took the Reſolution to prevent it, if poſſible; and, for that Purpoſe, on the 20th in the Morning, he ſent out from hence a Detachment of 500 Men, under Major de Kahlenberg, of the Regiment of Bevern, who, that this Deſign might not be known, was to go by Maſſow and Gulzow near Camin towards the Dievenow, and to paſs it with 200 Huſſars and ſome Cannon, in order to get behind the Enemy and cut off their Retreat towards Schwienemunde. Major de Kleiſt was to make, on this Side Wollin, a feint Attack with 400 Men, and 100 Huſſars, in order to prevent the Enemy from going towards the Dievenow and meeting with the Detachment which they had on that Side. In Conſequence of theſe Diſpoſitions, the Detachment got on the 23d to the Poſt aſſigned them, and ſucceſsfully paſſed the Dievenow on the 24th at Break of Day. As ſoon as Part of them had paſſed, Major de Kahlenberg ſent forwards a Lieutenant and 40 Huſſars, who met with 20 Horſe of the Enemy, who retired precipitately. Proceeding forwards, they found a Detachment of Foot of 90 Men with a Captain and two Lieutenants, who ſurrendered themſelves. The Garriſon of Wollin being apprized, in the mean Time, of their Deſign, came out of the Town when the feint Attack began. The Cavalry, being about 100, took the Road for Schwienemunde, and made ſo much Expedition that our Huſſars could not overtake them. The Infantry retired to Kartzig, where they had a Galley in which they intended to embark. The Trumpet, ſent by Major de Kleiſt, to Wollin, came back and reported, that there were no Swedes left in the Town; which was open; but they could not immediately enter it, till the Bridge was repaired, which had been broken down. While this was doing, the Detachment which had paſſed the Dievenow, arrived. They marched directly to the Enemy, who were buſy getting on board, but were preſently ſurrounded by our Huſſars, who took Priſoners 121 Men, two Captains, one Lieutenant and ſix Gunners. Lieutenant Colonel Blixen, who commanded the Whole, had embarked with about 100 Men, and eſcaped by that Means. After this Expedition was happily ended, our two Detachments went to Wollin with their Priſoners and ſome Pieces of Cannon which they had alſo taken. We took, beſides, one Officer, 24 Men and ſix Pieces of Cannon, which were in a Boat on the Dievenow. We had not a Man killed, and the Enemy very few, becauſe they ſurrendered without Reſiſtance. We have taken in the Whole, in this Expedition, 3 Captains, 4 other Officers, 335 Subalterns and Soldiers, 6 Gunners, and 9 Pieces of Cannon.

M. Lehwald arrived here the Day before Yeſterday. Moſt of the Troops, which are coming from Pruſſia, are alſo arrived, and are advancing in a Body towards Anclam and Swediſh Pomerania.

Extract of a Letter from a Pruſſian Officer in Sileſia, dated December 2.

You already know, that the Auſtrians, having penetrated into Sileſia with ſuperior Forces to thoſe of the Prince of Bevern, that Prince, who was obliged to weaken his Army by the Detachments with which he augmented the neighbouring Garriſons, had no other Courſe to take, than to poſt himſelf in an advantageous Camp before Breſlau, and there wait for the Enemy. But inſtead of attacking him, they undertook the Siege of Schweidnitz with a Part of the Army, and the Troops of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The Siege was puſhed from the 27th of October, when it began with ſo much the more Vigour, as the Auſtrians carried it on by Foreign Troops, the Preſervation of whom they were not very anxious about, for which Reaſon it has coſt them about 8000 Men.

On the 11th they made a general Aſſault, but the Garriſon made ſo vigorous a Reſiſtance, that the Auſtrians loſt a great Number of Men in it, and only carried two Redoubts, without making any conſiderable Breach in the Ramparts of the Town. The Generals who commanded at Schweidnitz judged it proper, however, to capitulate the next Day, and to give themſelves up Priſoners of War, with the Garriſon which conſiſted of about 4000 Men. It muſt be acknowledged that the Auſtrians found in this Place a great Quantity of Proviſions, Ammunition, and Money.

The Garriſon, who had ſeen the Capitulation with the greateſt Diſcontent, and who had more than once offered to force their Way through the Beſiegers, learned by Chance, while they were conducting them into Bohemia, the great Victory which the King had obtained near Roſbach; which News animated them ſo far, that the greateſt Part forced the Eſcort, which was but weak, and eſcaped and rejoined his Majeſty's Troops; ſo that the Auſtrians have ſcarce kept 200 Men of the Priſoners they made at Schweidnitz.

When that Place was taken, the Corps which had beſieged it, rejoined the main Army near Liſſa, and the Enemy reſolved to attack the Prince of Bevern without Delay, and before the King (who they knew was marching, and had paſſed Luſatia, in Spite of the Corps under the Generals Marſchall and Haddick) could come to his Aſſiſtance. It was on the 22d, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Auſtrians attacked the Prince of Bevern, with a Force three Times ſuperior to his; a Superiority of which they themſelves boaſted in their Journals, and in all the Gazettes which copied them. General Nadaſti had even placed himſelf with a ſeparate Body on the Flank of our Right Wing. The Attack was not advantageous to the Auſtrians: Their Right Wing was entirely beat, and forced to retire towards Newmarck. Lieutenant General Ziethen, who commanded our Left Wing, beat alſo the Corps under Nadaſti, and the Enemy, who gave the Battle up for loſt, thought only of a Retreat. But ſome Regiments in our Right having ſuffered greatly, the Duke of Bevern judged it fit to return to

his Camp, and to paſs the Oder at Breſlau the following Night. The Auſtrians not ſeeing any Thing to oppoſe them but that City, returned to the Field of Battle which we had quitted to their great Surprize. Our Loſs is ſmall; that of the Enemy on the contrary, according to the beſt Accounts, and by the intercepted Letters of their own Officers, amount in the Whole to 20,000 Men.

On the 23d we remained behind Breſlau.

On the 24th, at Four in the Morning, the Duke of Bevern going to reconnoitre without Eſcort, and accompanied only by a Groom, was taken by an advanced Party of Croats, a ſmall Body of which had paſſed the Oder under the Command of General Beck.

After we had in Vain expected the Return of the Prince on the 24th, Lieutenant General Kiau took the Command, by Virtue of his Seniority. Lieutenant General Leſtwitz, whom the King had ordered to take the Command at Breſlau, not being able to maintain himſelf in a Place ſo extenſive and ſo ill fortified, capitulated, on Condition that the Garriſon and Wounded ſhould have free Leave to march out, but that they ſhould not act againſt the Empreſs Queen during the Courſe of this War.

The King, who could not have any News of all theſe Events, as the Enemy were between him and the Army in Sileſia, arrived in this Interval on the 24th at Naumbourg on the Queiſs, and the 29th at Parchwitz.

Our Corps, commanded at preſent by the brave Lieutenant General Ziethen, has repaſſed the Oder, and happily joined the Army of the King at Parchwitz, on the 1ſt of this Month, and by this Junction his Majeſty has again aſſembled a moſt reſpectable Army.

We are but two Marches from the Enemy, who at preſent occupy the advantageous Camp we had before Breſlau. Theſe Misfortunes, conſiderable as they are, ought not to be attributed to our Troops (whoſe Spirit and Activity have never ſlackened,) but to Cauſes which Time will not fail to diſcover. However it be, the whole Army is full of Ardour to march againſt the Enemy under the King's immediate Command, and to reſtore Things to their former State.

Magdeburg, Dec. 10. The Day before Yeſterday in the Evening, Lieutenant Baron de Purlitz arrived here, and brought to her Majeſty, the Queen, the agreeable News of a compleat Victory, which the King gained, on the 5th Inſtant, between Neumarck and Liſſa in Sileſia, over the Auſtrian Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Marſhals Daun, and Nadaſty. As it is not poſſible yet to give a circumſtantial Account of this great Event, the Expreſs having come away from the Field of Battle, it will now ſuffice to relate ſome previous Particulars of it. The King had begun to march, on the 5th, in order to go and attack the Enemy in their ſtrong Camp between Liſſa and Breſlau, the very ſame which the Prince of Bevern had lately occupied: But after having advanced a little Way, it was found that the Enemy was coming to meet our Army, the Saxon General Noſtitz forming the Van Guard with three Saxon Regiments of Dragoons, in order to conceal the March of the Auſtrians. Thoſe three Regiments were inſtantly broke by the Pruſſian Huſſars, and almoſt all cut to Pieces or made Priſoners. Our Army then attacked the Enemy with ſo much Vigour, that, notwithſtanding they rallied four Times, preſenting a new Line each Time, by means of the great Number of Troops of which it conſiſted, they were nevertheleſs forced at laſt to fly; and the Rout was ſo general, that the two Wings, being ſeparated and diſperſed, one retired towards Breſlau, the other towards the Town of Kant in the Way to Schweidnitz.

The Loſs of the Enemy, in Killed and Priſoners, is very great. Three entire Regiments of Infantry laid down their Arms; and the Infantry of Wirtemberg ſuffered extremely, by our Cavalry breaking through that Corps. At the Time the Expreſs ſet out, they reckoned above 40 Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy. Our Loſs is computed at 2000 killed and wounded. There is no General killed on our Side. The Battle began about One, and laſted four Hours. The King, after the Battle, took up his Quarters at Liſſa, intending to march next Day towards Breſlau. The Day before this great Event our Troops ſeized at Newmark a conſiderable Magazine with the Enemies Ovens and two Pieces of Cannon. Three hundred Croats were killed on that Occaſion, and 600 taken Priſoners.

Hague, Dec. 13. According to our freſheſt Letters from Lower Saxony, the French continue to retire precipitately before the King's Forces, and abandon their Magazines wherever they had eſtabliſhed them. Marſhal Richelieu had demanded Permiſſion of the City of Bremen to put a large Garriſon into that City; had ſent the Palatine Troops to Hamelen; and ordered a Body of Cavalry to Nienburg; in order to ſecure the Weſer in Caſe of a further Retreat. The French Colonels belonging to the Regiments in Marſhal Richelieu's Army, and who were gone back to Paris for the Winter, did not receive Orders to repair to their reſpective Corps till the 7th Inſtant.

The King of Pruſſia is in Sileſia, and after having joined the Army, late under the Command of the Prince of Bevern at Parchwitz, he has marched forwards towards Breſlau; and our laſt Accounts ſay even, that he had cut off the Communication between Schweidnitz and the Auſtrian Army.

Hague, Dec. 16. M. de Hellen received laſt Night an Expreſs from Magdebourg, with an Account of the Victory obtained by the Pruſſians over the Auſtrians on the 5th Inſtant. By Letters from Berlin, the King of Pruſſia had taken upwards of 8000 Priſoners, a prodigeous Quantity of Artillery, and ſeveral General Officers, and had encamped, on the 6th at Night, in the Prince of Bevern's old Camp, between the Lob and the Town of Breſlau.

The French begin to talk of repaſſing the Weſer, in order to repoſe their Army, and take their Meaſures ſecurely againſt the next Spring. Their Troops, and particularly their Cavalry, are in a miſerable Condition. Several Batallions of Militia are, in the mean While, ſaid to be in march towards Alſace, and a great Quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition is loading at Metz and Thionville, to be ſent down the Moſelle to the Rhine.

Hamburgh, Dec. 13. The laſt Advices from the Prince of Brunſwick mention his having taken Poſſeſſion of Zell, and that the French, who are collecting all their Forces, reſolved to make a Stand near Hanover.

Whitehall, December 20.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honourable George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, Major General of His Majeſty's Forces, the Office and Place of Lieutenant General of His Majeſty's Ordnance,

Admiralty Office, December 20.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information hath been ſent to this Office, of the following Ships having been ſtranded on the Beach between Winterton Seven Miles North, to Keſſingland Twelve Miles South of Yarmouth, from Thurſday the 15th Inſtant to Saturday following.

The John of Sunderland, John Stephenſon, Maſter, Burthen 80 Tons, bound to Sunderland, in Ballaſt from Dover.

The Benjamin of Whitby, Francis Smallwood, Maſter, Burthen 150 Tons, from London to Whitby, light.

The Spaldon Pacquet of Boſton, Peter Creake, Maſter, Burthen 60 Tons, from London to Boſton, light.

The Friends Good Will of Scarborough, Gabriel Jackſon, Maſter, Burthen 120 Tons, from Southampton to Sunderland, light.

The Reſtoration of Sunderland, Richard Addy, Maſter, Burthen 100 Tons, from London to Sunderland, light.

The Providence of Sunderland, Robert Stonehorſe, Maſter, Burthen 200 Tons, from London to Sunderland, light.

The Exchange of Sunderland, Henry Forſter, Maſter, Burthen 200 Tons, from London to Sunderland, light.

The Charming Peggy of Yarmouth, Jonas Barnes, Maſter, Burthen 200 Tons, 680 Pieces of Lead, containing 49 T. 4 C. 3 Qrs. 1 lb. and 820 Barrels of Herrings. The Cargo, in all Probability, will all be ſaved.

The Charlotta Frederica of Denmark, Eſchel Munnert, Maſter, Burthen 120 Tons; the Ship broke to Pieces in Yarmouth Roads, where ſhe was loading Herrings and Lead for the Streights; had got on board 2 T. 2 C. 3 Qrs. 15 lb.

The Union of Yarmouth, Alexander Sinclare, Maſter, Burthen 60 Tons, with Coals, from Sunderland to Yarmouth.

The Clifford of Yarmouth, William Draper, Maſter, Burthen 60 Tons, from Yarmouth to Dublin, with 232 Quarters 2 Buſhels Wheat, and 184 Quarters 4 Buſhels Malt. The Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Port Merchant of Yarmouth, Simon Smith, Maſter, Burthen 100 Tons, from Sunderland to Yarmouth with Coals.

The Friendſhip of Stockton, John Wright, Maſter, Burthen 100 Tons with Coals.

The Jennet and Margaret, of Tain in Scotland, William Robertſon, Maſter, Burthen 30 Tons, laden with 98 Barrels of Salmon for Campvere.

The Sea Nymph of Yarmouth, Brightin Thirkettle, Maſter, Burthen 140 Tons, with 1101 Quarters of Malt, and 12 Barrels of Herrings for Dublin; the Ship and Cargo entirely loſt.

The Otter of Sunderland, John Latimer, Maſter, Burthen 60 Tons, laden with Coals.

A Ship ſuppoſed to be the Hope of Sunderland, Thomas Smart, Maſter, laden with Coals for the Weſtward, loſt between Corton and Loweſtoffe, and every Perſon periſhed.

The Maſters of Hull, William Hillery, Maſter, Burthen 220 Tons, from Petersburgh to Hull, with Linnen, Hemp, Iron, and Flax, loſt on the Shore at Winterton; the Maſter and Men taking to their Boat, with Difficulty ſaved their Lives.

The Dirk William and Cornelia of Rotterdam, Roelloff Suyderſtroom, Maſter, Burthen 180 Tons, from Rotterdam, to take in Herrings Board at Yarmouth 850 Pieces of Lead, containing 61 T. 7 C. 0 Qrs. 21 lb. and 1688 Barrels of Herrings, but not fully laden, had alſo 2 Boxes and 2 Bags of Merchandizes, from Rotterdam for the Streights, entirely loſt with the Cargo.

The Leviathan of Whitby, Chriſtopher Yeoman, Maſter, Burthen 180 Tons, from Ipſwich to Whitby.

The Italian Merchant of Hull, John Green, Maſter, Burthen 90 Tons, with Flax and Linſeed from Memell for Hull.

The Nephanis of Rotterdam, Anthony Harman, Maſter, Burthen 160 Tons, with ſome Flagſtones, came to load Herrings for the Streights, but had taken nothing in.

A Ship loſt near Horſey Gap, unknown, all the Men periſhed, and ſuppoſed was light, as nothing is come on Shore. *J. Clevland.*

Admiralty-Office, December 20.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information hath been ſent to this Office, That on the 16th Inſtant, in the Morning, a Brigantine was drove aſhore in the Limits of the Port of Wells in Norfolk, and beat to Pieces; the Maſter and all the Crew are ſuppoſed to have periſhed; and that by a Bill of Lading found upon the Shore, ſhe appears to have been the Maria of Stockton, Samuel Hazard, Maſter, bound from Rotterdam to Stockton, with one Piece of Brandy ſhipt by William Woodbine, which is ſtaved in the Wreck: Alſo that ſome Flax has been found upon the Sand.

Information hath likewiſe been ſent by Mr. Samuel Caley, of Gorleſton, that on the 16th Inſtant was drove aſhore, in a hard Gale of Wind, between Gorleſton and Loweſtoffe on the Coaſt of Suffolk, without any living Perſon on board, a Brigantine of about 90 Tons Burthen, laden with Coals, and that no Papers have been found, and the Ship is entirely wreck'd, but he will ſave ſuch of her Materials as waſh aſhore, for the Benefit of the Concerned.

J. Clevland.

Victualling Office, Dec. 16, 1757.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 23d Inſtant, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat for Three Thouſand Six Hundred Hogs for Sea-Store for the Port of London, to be killed in the Month of January next. The Carcaſſes of the Hogs not to weigh leſs than Eighty-four Pounds.

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By CHARLES PETERS, A.M.
Rector of St. Mabyn, Cornwall.

Printed for W. Johnſton, in St. Paul's Church Yard; and P. Davey and B. Law in Ave-Mary-Lane.

By the KING's *Patent,*

HIS MAJESTY having been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Letters Patent, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the 17th Day of October 1752, in the 25th Year of his Reign, unto Richard Rock, of the Pariſh of St. Bridget, otherwiſe Bride's, London, Licentiate in Medi[cine]